

THI

THIME. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*

THIN. *adj.* [Dunn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the fame

Of fish within their wat'ry residence;

Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change

Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and ight, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis.

More.

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bathful audience

Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Rescommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;

Else how could he that host seduce to sin,

Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,

Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,

Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,

The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,

A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and fees

Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid

As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest

Thin frown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Thin leaved arbutus hazle-graffs receives,

And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;

Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.

7. Not abounding.

Spain is *thin* frown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,

That last infirmity of noble mind,

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,

And think to burst out into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,

And lits the *thin* spun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

TO THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*

That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,

And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours by the solar heat

Thinn'd and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

THINE, pronoun. [*thine*, Gothick; *thin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.]

Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine.*

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we

Have no such daughter. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

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THINK. *n. f.* [Ding, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.

—You have a *thing* for me?

It is a common *thing*—

—Ha?

—To have a foolish wife.

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *Lev. ii. 3.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,

And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*

I should love to own to rude a *thing*,

As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?

For this the foolish over-careful fathers

Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*

The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing express'd with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.

Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man

Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,

Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakespeare.*

TO THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*, [*thantgan*, Gothick; *dencken*, Saxon; *denken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am

I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,

Or how this frame of mine began to be,

What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Num. xxxvi. 6.*

I fear we shall not find

This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,

As one near death to those that with him live. *Shakespeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which

Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most requir'd. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,

In pity of his misery, to dispatch

His nighted life. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Speotator, N^o. 477.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,

Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.

—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakespeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done.

7. To judge; to conclude.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

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Still the work was not complete,

When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of

are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

8. To consider; to doubt.

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,

And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakespeare. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.*

2. To believe; to esteem.

Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*

3. To think much. To grudge.

He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To THINK scorn. To disdain.

He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Ezra. iii.*

THINKER. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THINKING. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*

If we did think,

His contemplations were above the earth,

And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should fill

Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid

His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth

His serious considering. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,

Whole music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakespeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard. N^o. 97.*

THINLY. *n. f.* [from *think*.]

1. Not thickly.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:

The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THINNESS. *n. f.* [from *thin*.] Exility; tenuity.

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,

Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard

Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,

To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,

And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulg'd a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [*dridda*, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

THIRD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,

Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,

A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

The profane subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

2. The third time.

3. The third time.

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No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-conflable.

THIRDLY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

TO THIRL. *v. a.* [*thirlan*, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ains.*

THIRST. *n. f.* [*thyrst*, Saxon;